

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 07-203330

(43)Date of publication of application : 04.08.1995

(51)Int.Cl.

H04N 5/57  
H04N 5/235

(21)Application number : 06-288464

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(22)Date of filing : 22.11.1994

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(30)Priority

Priority number : 93 9325127 Priority date : 24.11.1993 Priority country : KR

## (54) METHOD FOR IMPROVING SCENE ADAPTIVE VIDEO AND CIRCUIT THEREFOR

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain a video signal whose contrast is improved through adaptively correcting brightness by making different input and output characteristics according to the value of the average brightness level of an input video signal.

CONSTITUTION: An analog/digital converting part 10 converts a video signal inputted in an analog signal configuration into a digital signal. An APL calculating part 20 and a lookup table part 30 are connected with the output edge of the analog/digital converting part 10. The APL calculating part 20 inputs a video signal outputted from the analog/digital converting part 10, and calculates an nAPL value. The lookup table part 30 corrects the output signal of the analog/digital converting part 10 by the APL value outputted from the APL calculating part 20, and outputs it. The output signal of the lookup table part 30 is impressed to a digital/analog converting part 40, and converted into an analog video signal.



## LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination] 22.11.1994

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number] 2972095

[Date of registration] 27.08.1999

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision  
of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's  
decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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(19) 日本国特許庁 (J P)

(12) 特 許 公 報 (B 2)

(11) 特許番号

第2972095号

(45) 発行日 平成11年(1999)11月8日

(24) 登録日 平成11年(1999)8月27日

(51) Int.Cl.<sup>9</sup>

H 0 4 N 5/57  
5/20  
5/235

識別記号

F I

H 0 4 N 5/57  
5/20  
5/235

請求項の数17(全 7 頁)

(21) 出願番号 特願平6-288464

(22) 出願日 平成6年(1994)11月22日

(65) 公開番号 特開平7-203330

(43) 公開日 平成7年(1995)8月4日

審査請求日 平成6年(1994)11月22日

(31) 優先権主張番号 2 5 1 2 7 / 1 9 9 3

(32) 優先日 1993年11月24日

(33) 優先権主張国 韓国 (K R)

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(58) 調査した分野(Int.Cl.<sup>8</sup>, D B名)

H04N 5/14, 5/20, 5/57

(54) 【発明の名称】 場面適応映像改善方法及びその回路

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(57) 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 平均明るさレベルを用いて映像信号の明るさと対比を調節する方法において、  
入力映像信号が有し得る平均明るさレベルの範囲を多数の領域に分割する段階と、  
前記領域のそれぞれに相異なる入出力特性を設定する段階と、  
入力映像信号に対する所定期間の平均明るさレベルを計算する段階と、  
前記計算された平均明るさレベルに対応する入出力特性により入力映像信号を調節して出力する段階を含む場面適応映像改善方法。

【請求項2】 前記領域分割段階は映像信号の対比を改善する効果が大きくなるよう多数の領域に分割することを特徴とする請求項1記載の場面適応映像改善方法。

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【請求項3】 前記領域は暗い場面に対応する平均明るさレベルの第1領域、中間程度の平均明るさレベルの第2領域、前記第1領域と第2領域との間の平均明るさレベルを有する第3領域、及び前記第2領域より高い平均明るさレベルを有する第4領域からなり、  
入力映像信号が有し得る平均明るさレベルの範囲をそれに対応する0と1との間の範囲に変換する場合、第1領域は0近くの平均明るさレベルを有し、第2領域は0・5を含み0・5近くの平均明るさレベルを有することを特徴とする請求項2記載の場面適応映像改善方法。

【請求項4】 前記調節段階は計算された平均明るさレベルが第1領域に属する場合、入力映像信号をそのまま出力することを特徴とする請求項3記載の場面適応映像改善方法。

【請求項5】 前記調節段階は計算された平均明るさレ

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ベルが第2領域に属する場合、対比向上のための次の式、

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OUT} &= y_3(x) \\ y_3(x) &= \frac{x L^2}{x H^{0.5}} \end{aligned}$$

ここで、OUTは補正された映像信号、x Lは0～0.5期間、x Hは0.5～1期間である、

$$\text{OUT} = \text{amp} \times \text{abs} [m - \text{abs} (n\text{APL} - m)] \times y_3(x)$$

$$y_3(x) = \frac{x L^2}{x H^{0.5}}, y_3(x) = \frac{x H^{0.5}}{x L^2}$$

ここで、OUTは補正された映像信号、ampは増幅度、absは絶対値、nAPLは正規化された平均画像レベル値であり、通常的にmは0.5であり、x Lは0～0.5期間、x Hは0.5～1期間である、

により映像信号のレベルxを補正した映像信号を出力す※

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OUT} &= \text{amp} 1 \times \text{abs} (m - \text{abs} (m - n\text{APL} (1))) \\ &\times y_{3l}(x) + \text{amp} 2 \times \text{abs} (m - \text{abs} \\ &(n\text{APL} (h) - m)) \times y_{3h}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$y_{3l}(x) = \frac{x L^2}{x H^{0.5}}, y_{3h}(x) = \frac{x H^{0.5}}{x L^2}$$

ここで、OUTは補正された映像信号で、mは通常的に0.5であり、amp 1、amp 2はm以下と以上の増幅度、absは絶対値、nAPL (1)とnAPL

(h)はそれぞれm以下と以上の入力信号に対して計算した正規化されたAPL値、x Lは0～0.5期間、x Hは0.5～1期間である、により映像信号のレベルxを補正した映像信号を出力することを特徴とする請求項3記載の場面適応映像改善方法。

【請求項8】 前記調節段階は計算された平均明るさレベルが第3領域に属する場合、対比向上のための次の式、

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OUT} &= \text{abs} (\text{abs} (p - q) / p) \times y_1(x), \\ y_1(x) &= \frac{x^{0.5}}{x^{0.5}}, \end{aligned}$$

p=a \_\_area-period/2, q=abs(a \_\_area\_center-nAPL)ここで、OUTは補正された映像信号、absは絶対値、a \_\_area-periodはa領域の期間を示し、a \_\_area\_centerはa領域の中心値、nAPLは正規化された平均画像レベル値である、

により映像信号のレベルxを補正した映像信号を出力することを特徴とする請求項3記載の場面適応映像改善方法。

【請求項9】 前記調節段階は計算された平均明るさレベルが第1領域または第1領域に属する場合、対比向上のための次の式、

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OUT} &= (0.5 - n\text{APL}) \times y_1(x), \\ y_1(x) &= \frac{x^{0.5}}{x^{0.5}}, \end{aligned}$$

ここで、OUTは補正された映像信号、nAPLは正規化された平均画像レベル値である、

により映像信号のレベルxを補正した映像信号を出力することを特徴とする請求項3記載の場面適応映像改善方法。

【請求項10】 前記調節段階は計算された平均明るさ

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※により入力映像信号のレベルxを補正した映像信号を出力することを特徴とする請求項3記載の場面適応映像改善方法。

【請求項6】 前記調節段階は計算された平均明るさレベルが第2領域に属する場合、対比向上のための次の式、

※ることを特徴とする請求項3記載の場面適応映像改善方法。

【請求項7】 前記調節段階は計算された平均明るさレベルが第2領域に属する場合、対比向上のための次の式、

レベルが第4領域に属する場合、対比向上のための次の式、

$$\text{OUT} = \text{amp} \times \text{abs} (n\text{APL} - m) \times y_2(x), y_2(x) = \text{pow}(x, 2)$$

ここで、OUTは補正された映像信号であり、mは通常的に0.5であり、ampは増幅度、absは絶対値、nAPLは正規化されたAPL値である、により映像信号のレベルxを補正した映像信号を出力することを特徴とする請求項3記載の場面適応映像改善方法。

【請求項11】 平均明るさレベルを用いて映像信号の明るさと対比を調節して出力する装置において、入力端を通じて入力される映像信号の所定期間の平均明るさレベルを計算する手段、

入力映像信号が有し得る平均明るさレベルの範囲を多数の領域に分割され、入力映像信号を各領域で異なる多数の入出力特性を備え、前記計算された平均明るさレベルに対応する入出力特性により入力映像信号を調節して出力する手段を含む場面適応映像改善回路。

【請求項12】 前記調節手段は前記平均明るさレベルに対応するそれぞれの明るさ訂正特性を入力映像信号に対応する出力映像信号から構成されたルックアップテーブルの形態に貯蔵することを特徴とする請求項11記載の場面適応映像改善回路。

【請求項13】 前記調節手段は平均明るさレベルの計算に用いられた入力映像信号に続いて入力する映像信号の明るさ及び対比を訂正することを特徴とする請求項11記載の場面適応映像改善回路。

【請求項14】 前記調節手段の前段に位置し、平均明るさレベルの計算に用いられた入力映像信号の明るさ及び対比を調節しようよう入力端を通じて印加される入力映像信号を遅延して出力する遅延器をさらに備えることを特徴とする請求項11記載の場面適応映像改善回路。

【請求項15】 前記入力端を通じて印加される映像信

号を平均明るさレベル計算手段により計算された平均明るさレベルにより可変される増幅率に増幅して前記調節手段に出力する増幅部をさらに備えることを特徴とする請求項 1 1 記載の場面適応映像改善回路。

【請求項 1 6】 前記増幅部は計算された平均明るさレベルの値が 1 に近い値の場合は、入出力特性曲線の勾配が小さくなるよう入力された映像信号を増幅し、平均明るさレベルの値が 0 に近い値の場合は入出力特性曲線の勾配が大きくなるよう映像信号を増幅して出力させることを特徴とする請求項 1 1 記載の場面適応映像改善回路。

【請求項 1 7】 前記平均明るさレベル計算手段は入力映像信号の低域成分のみを通過させ平均明るさレベルの値を計算してそれに対応する電圧を出力する低域通過フィルタと、前記低域通過フィルタから印加された電圧により明るさ及び対比調節手段を制御するための信号を出力するデコードから構成されることを特徴とする請求項 1 1 記載の場面適応映像改善回路。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は映像信号の明るさ及び対比を調節するための方法及び回路に係り、さらに詳しくは場面の平均明るさレベルにより映像信号の明るさ及び対比を適応的に調節できる場面適応映像改善方法及びその回路に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】自然照明は極めて広い明るさ領域と対比領域を有しており、人間の視覚特性もこれに対応できるほどに適応的に動作するので、人間は陰の隅々までも容易に認識できる。しかし、カメラやTVなどは自然照明\*

$$OUT = nAPL \times y2(x) + (1 - nAPL) \times y1(x)$$

ここで、 $nAPL$ は正規化された平均画像レベルであって、入力映像信号の平均画像レベルであり、 $y1$

( $x$ )、 $y2(x)$ は図1に示したものと同一な入出力特性曲線である。上記式によれば、出力 $OUT$ は $nAPL$ と $1 - nAPL$ に対して $y1(x)$ と $y2(x)$ が加重された形態となる。例えば、 $nAPL$ が0.3の時 $OUT = 0.3 \times y2(x) + 0.7 \times y1(x)$ となり、 $nAPL$ が0.7なら $OUT = 0.7 \times y2(x) + 0.3 \times y1(x)$ となる。従って、 $nAPL$ が0.3のように低い値を有した時は $y1$ にさらに大きい加重値を置いて全体的な平均画像レベルの値を上げ、 $nAPL$ が0.7の時はその反対の場合に $y2$ にさらに大きい加重値を置いて全体的な平均画像レベルの値が下げられる。

【0006】図2において、 $nAPL$ が0.5より低い場合は+方向に、 $nAPL$ が0.5より大きい場合は-方向に変化量が原信号に加えられる。従って、 $nAPL$ が両端の0または1に近くなるほど入力映像信号の平均

\*に適合でない。カラーカメラは特定の照明領域を有する入力光に应答できるが、カメラの電気的な出力信号が例えば1ボルトピーク-対-ピーク (peak-to-peak) の信号に限られるので、通常の顯示機器は対比領域が極めて狭くなって劣化された画像を顯示する場合は頻繁に発生している。

【0003】アメリカ特許第4, 152, 720号の対比訂正装置とアメリカ特許第4, 489, 349号の画像明るさ調節回路は明るさ調節により対比を調節する方式であって、このような問題点の解決を図った。アメリカ特許第4, 152, 720号の対比訂正装置はカメラに対するユーザーの外部調節値により映像信号の入出力特性を相違に調節することにより部分的に相対的な対比向上をなした。図1は従来の対比訂正装置で使われた入出力特性を示したグラフであって、 $y1(x) = x^{0.5}$ と $y2(x) = x^2$ と表示された二つの特性曲線 ( $y1$ ,  $y2$ ) を示す。しかし、図1と関連した先行技術は明るさ調節に基づき対比を改善させ、対比改善は事実上明るさ調節の付加的な効果として部分的にのみなされ、特に手動操作の問題点があった。

【0004】アメリカ特許第4, 489, 349号の画像明るさ調節回路は前者の場合に比べて一歩発展した形態で、入力映像信号の平均画像レベル (以下、 $APL$ と称する) により入出力特性を前者の場合と類似に調節するもので、前者の場合に比べて $APL$ により適応的に動作させたことは前者の場合と異なるが、その効果は前者の場合と類似である。

【0005】図2はアメリカ特許第4, 489, 349号による入出力特性を示す。図2の入出力特性を式で表現すれば次の通りである。

画像レベルが大きく変わり、 $nAPL$ が0.5辺りの値の場合はその平均画像レベルが小さく変わる。この技術もやはり画像の明るさに関連した平均画像レベルを用いて対比を調節するが、明るさ処理に重点を置くことにより対比効果が劣る。従って、夜の風景のように極めて暗い画面は明るさを上げる結果によりかえって不自然な画面を出力することになる問題点があった。

【0007】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明の目的は入力映像信号の平均画像レベルが有し得る範囲を多数の領域に区分し、各領域毎に相異なる入出力特性を与え、入力映像信号の平均画像レベルに対応する領域の入出力特性により入力映像信号の明るさを調節することにより、従来の技術に比べて改善された対比の画像が得られる場面適応映像改善方法を提供することである。

【0008】本発明の他の目的は前述した方法を具現した場面適応映像改善回路を提供することである。

【0009】

【課題を解決するための手段】前述した目的を達成するために、本発明は平均明るさレベルを用いて映像信号の明るさと対比を調節する方法において、入力映像信号が有し得る平均明るさレベルの範囲を多数の領域に分割する段階と、前記領域のそれぞれに相異なる入出力特性を設定する段階と、入力映像信号に対する所定期間の平均明るさレベルを計算する段階と、前記計算された平均明るさレベルに対応する入出力特性により入力映像信号を調節して出力する段階を含む。

【0010】本発明の他の目的を達成するために、平均明るさレベルを用いて映像信号の明るさと対比を調節して出力する装置において、入力端を通じて入力される映像信号の所定期間の平均明るさレベルを計算する手段、入力映像信号が有し得る平均明るさレベルの範囲を多数の領域に分割され、入力映像信号を各領域で相異なる多数の入出力特性を備え、前記計算された平均明るさレベルに対応する入出力特性により入力映像信号を調節して出力する手段を含む。

#### 【0011】

【実施例】以下、添付した図面に基づき本発明を具現した実施例を詳細に説明する。図3は本発明で使用した入出力特性を示したグラフを示す。図3において二つの曲線  $y_1$  及び  $y_2$  は図1の入出力特性曲線と同一なものであり、S形態の曲線  $y_3$  は平均画像レベルを用いて明るさ及び対比を調節するために本発明により追加された入出力特性曲線である。特性曲線  $y_1$  は入力信号の全体的な明るさ上昇の低いレベル値の相対的な対比向上効果をもたらす、特性曲線  $y_2$  は全体的な明るさ低下と高いレベル値の相対的な対比向上効果を、そして特性曲線  $y_3$  は全体的な対比向上効果を奏する。

【0012】図4は本発明の場面適応映像改善方法における明るさ及び対比訂正特性を示したグラフを示す。図4の特性曲線は図3の入出力特性曲線  $y_1$ 、 $y_2$ 、 $y_3$  を用いた対比調節が  $nAPL$  上で区分された領域に相異なるようなされることを示す。本発明では入力映像信号が有し得る平均画像レベルの範囲を四つの領域に区分し、各領域毎に個別の明るさ訂正特性を与える。明るさ訂正特性は入力映像信号と  $nAPL$  と図3の入出力特性曲線及び各領域毎に相異なるよう与えられる加重値により決定される。入力映像信号はかかる明るさ訂正特性により明るさ及び対比が調節される。その結果により改善された対比の映像信号が得られる。本発明の実施例で使われた入出力特性曲線を式で示せば次の通りである。

#### 【0013】

$$y_1(x) = x^{0.5}, \quad y_2(x) = x^2 \\ y_3L(x) = xL^2, \quad y_3H(x) = xH^{0.5}$$

ここで、 $xL$  は  $0 \sim 0.5$  の範囲を有し、 $xH$  は  $0.5 \sim$

$$OUT = y_3(x) \quad \dots (2)$$

$$OUT = a_{mp} \times |m - |nAPL - m|| \times y_3(x) \quad \dots (3)$$

ここで、通常的に  $m = 0.5$  であり、 $a_{mp}$  は増幅度で

\*  $0.5$  の範囲を有する。前述した数式で指数部を  $0.5$  や  $2$  に制限する必要はなく、必要に応じて他の値に代替しても良い。

【0014】本発明で区分される領域は図4に示した通りの四つの領域である。かかる領域の境界は明るさ及び対比訂正により適切に選択される。図4において領域表示がなされていない  $a$  領域より低い  $nAPL$  を有する領域が残りの一つの領域である。各領域の対比改善のために使われた図3の入出力特性曲線について説明すれば次の通りである。

【0015】 $nAPL$  値が  $a$  領域内に存すれば特性曲線  $y_1$ 、 $nAPL$  値が  $b$  領域内に存すれば  $y_3$  曲線、 $nAPL$  値が  $c$  領域内に存すれば  $y_2$  曲線が明るさと対比の訂正に使われる。図3の入出力特性曲線を用いて図4のように各領域に対する対比調節をするために使われた数式についてさらに詳しく説明する。

【0016】 $a$  領域より低い  $nAPL$  を有する領域は極めて暗い夜の風景などにより得られる  $nAPL$  の値を有する。この領域の場合、入力信号のレベルと出力信号のレベルを同一にさせる。こうすることにより、入力信号の明るさと出力信号の明るさが同一になって不自然な画像が得られることが防がれる。 $a$  領域の場合、出力信号  $OUT$  は次の式 (1) により得られる。

#### 【0017】

$$OUT = |p - q| / p \times y_1(x) \quad \dots (1)$$

ここで、 $p = (a \text{ 領域の区間}) / 2$ 、 $q = |a \text{ 領域の中心値} - nAPL|$  と定義される。 $a$  領域の中心値は図4において文字  $d$  と示された。上記式 (1) は特性曲線  $y_1$  に対する加重値が  $a$  領域の区間と半分と、 $a$  領域の中心値と  $nAPL$  値との差に対する絶対値により決定されることを示す。従って、出力信号  $OUT$  は  $nAPL$  値が  $a$  領域の中心に存する時  $OUT = y_1(x)$  となり、 $nAPL$  値が  $a$  領域の中心から遠くなれば  $c = |p - q| / p < 1$  である正規化された形態の  $c$  により  $OUT = c \times y_1(x)$  となる。上記式 (1) による特性曲線は実際に図4のように  $b$  領域の中でも示される。式 (1) の特性は  $b$  領域で使われた  $S$  領域と共に  $a$  領域の特性と  $b$  領域の特性をスムーズに連結させる。そして、式 (1) による全般的な入出力特性は左から右へ行くほどその変化量が増加し、 $a$  領域の中心値  $d$  で入出力特性の変化量が最大となる。 $b$  領域において入力信号の  $nAPL$  は  $0.5$  に近い値なので、特性曲線  $S$  は主に対比向上に寄与する。従って、 $nAPL$  が  $0.5$  を基準としてその以下とその以上に対する出力信号  $OUT$  は単なる次の式 (2) または (3) により求める。

#### 【0018】

ある。さらに改善された形態としては次の式 (4) のよ

うに  $nAPL$  値により適応的に求める。

$$\begin{aligned} OUT = amp \times |m - |m - nAPL(1)| | \times y_3(x) \\ + amp_2 \times |m - |nAPL(h) - m| | \times y_{3h}(x) \\ \dots (4) \end{aligned}$$

ここで、 $nAPL(1)$  と  $nAPL(h)$  はそれぞれ  $m$  以下と以上のレベルを有する入力映像信号を区分して  $nAPL$  値を求めたことであり、 $y_{31}$  と  $y_{3h}$  は  $y_3$  特性を  $m$  を起点に分けて示した特性である。c 領域の場合 \*

$$OUT = amp \times |nAPL - m| \times y_2(x) \dots (5)$$

このように計算された  $nAPL$  値により該当領域の数式により入力信号が訂正される。図4において、c 領域の特性曲線が b 領域内にも存するのは b 領域と c 領域間の特性変化量をスムーズにするためである。一方、前述し※

$$OUT = (0.5 - nAPL) \times y_1(x) \dots (6)$$

図5は本発明の場面適応映像改善回路の第1実施例を示したブロック構成図である。示した通り、アナログ→デジタル変換部10はアナログ信号形態に入力される映像信号をデジタル信号に変換する。アナログ→デジタル変換部10の出力端にはAPL計算部20とルックアップテーブル部30がそれぞれ連結される。APL計算部20はアナログ→デジタル変換部10から出力された映像信号を入力され  $nAPL$  値を計算する。ルックアップテーブル部30はAPL計算部20から出力された  $nAPL$  値によりアナログ→デジタル変換部10の出力信号を訂正して出力する。ルックアップテーブル部30の出力信号はデジタル→アナログ変換部40に印加されアナログ映像信号に変換される。

【0021】図5は映像改善回路に入力された映像信号はアナログ→デジタル変換部10によりデジタル信号に変換された後、APL計算部20とルックアップテーブル部30にそれぞれ印加される。APL計算部20は1フレーム期間または多数のフレーム期間の間の実際映像信号区間に対する入力映像信号の  $nAPL$  値を計算する。この際、 $nAPL$  の値は連続する入力フレーム毎に更新し続ける。ルックアップテーブル部30は入力映像信号をアドレスとするルックアップテーブルの形態に四つの領域に関連して前述した明るさ訂正特性を貯蔵し、入力映像信号のレベルとそれに対応する  $nAPL$  値により入力映像信号の明るさを訂正して出力する。従って、APL計算部20から  $nAPL$  値が入力されれば、ルックアップテーブル部30はこの値がどの領域に属するかを判断して入力されたデジタル映像信号を該当領域の明るさ訂正特性により補正して出力する。該当技術分野の通常の技術者はいかかるルックアップテーブル部30を領域の個数と同一な四つのルックアップテーブルから構成したり、各領域に当たる数式に基づき作成するなどの多様な方法で構成し得る。ルックアップテーブル部30から読み出されたデジタル信号はデジタル→アナログ変換部40に印加されアナログ信号に変換される。従って、デジタル→アナログ変換部40の出力信

\*は  $nAPL - m$  の値により特性曲線  $y_2$  に加重値を与える次の式(5)により求める。

【0019】

10※た領域とその下の領域における明るさ訂正特性は次の式(6)により計算することができる。

【0020】

号は明るさと対比が訂正された映像信号となる。図5の回路は  $nAPL$  値が計算されたフレームと実際にルックアップテーブル部30に入力されたフレームが相違になるが、一般に隣接フレーム間の映像信号は緩やかに変わるので問題とならない。しかし、場面転換のような急激な映像信号の変化が生じたり、 $nAPL$  が求められた映像信号について明るさ訂正を願う場合、遅延素子をアナログ→デジタル変換部10とルックアップテーブル部30との間に連結すれば良い。かかる遅延素子は  $nAPL$  が計算される期間の間アナログ→デジタル変換部10から出力される映像信号を遅延させる。

【0022】図6は本発明の場面適応映像改善回路の第2実施例を示したブロック構成図である。図6の映像改善回路は図5のブロックと同一な構成及び機能を有するブロックについて図5と同一な部材番号を付した。ただし、アナログ→デジタル変換部10とルックアップテーブル部30との間に増幅部50が新たに追加された。この増幅部50はAPL計算部20から出力された  $nAPL$  値により決定される可変的な増幅率でアナログ→デジタル変換部10から出力された映像信号を増幅してルックアップテーブル部30に出力する。

【0023】図7は前記増幅部50の入出力特性曲線を示したグラフである。増幅部50はAPL計算部20から印加された  $nAPL$  値が1に近い値の場合は  $s_3$  方向に入力映像信号の増幅を変化させ、その反対の場合は  $s_2$  方向に変化させる。これは極端の明るさを有する画面状態の入力映像信号のレベルを調整することにより図5の装置に比べて補正効率を高めるためである。

【0024】図8は本発明の場面適応映像改善回路の第3実施例を示したブロック構成図である。図8の映像改善回路は図5のブロックと同一な構成及び機能を有するブロックについて図5と同一な部材番号を付した。しかし、図5のAPL計算部20は低域通過フィルタ60及びディコーダ70に代替された。低域通過フィルタ60は時定数が相当大きいフィルタでなされた場合近似した  $nAPL$  値を求められ、水平同期期間と垂直ブランキン

グ期間など実際に画像でない部分の値を大略計算して引いた値に補正が可能である。低域通過フィルタ60は1フレーム期間または多数のフレーム期間の間の実際映像信号区間に対する入力映像信号のnAPL値を計算する。計算されたnAPL値は電圧の形態でディコーダ70に出力する。ディコーダ70は前記低域通過フィルタ60から印加された電圧によりルックアップテーブル部30を制御するための信号を出力する。

#### 【0025】

【発明の効果】以上述べたように、本発明は入力映像信号の平均明るさレベルの値により入出力特性を相異なるようにして明るさを適応的に補正することにより、対比が改善された映像信号が得られ、急激な明るさ変化を制限して極端に暗い画面も自然に表現でき、特定nAPL領域では対比調節のみを行って明るさと対比表現の向上された画像が得られる。また、映像信号の増幅率を調整して明るさと対比の補正効率を向上させうる。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】従来の対比訂正装置に使われた入出力特性を示したグラフである。

【図2】従来の画像明るさ調節回路に使われた明るさ訂

正特性を示すグラフである。

【図3】本発明に使われた入出力特性を示すグラフである。

【図4】本発明の場面適応映像改善方法における明るさ訂正特性を示すグラフである。

【図5】本発明の場面適応映像改善回路の第1実施例を示すブロック構成図である。

【図6】本発明の場面適応映像改善回路の第2実施例を示すブロック構成図である。

【図7】図6の増幅部による入出力特性曲線を示すグラフである。

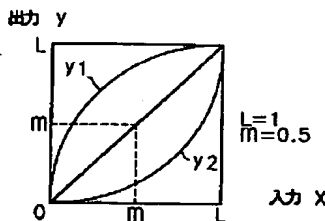
【図8】本発明の場面適応映像改善回路の第3実施例を示すブロック図構成図である。

#### 【符号の説明】

- 10 アナログーデジタル変換部
- 20 nAPL計算部
- 30 ルックアップテーブル部
- 40 デジタルーアナログ変換部
- 50 増幅部
- 60 低域通過フィルタ
- 70 ディコーダ

【図1】

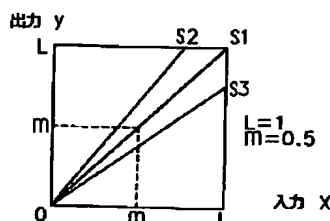
( 従来技術 )



【図4】

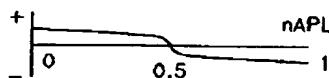


【図7】

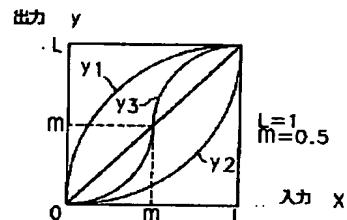


【図2】

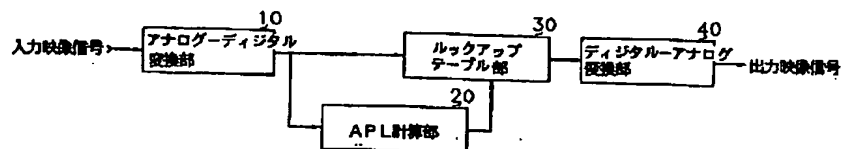
( 従来技術 )



【図3】

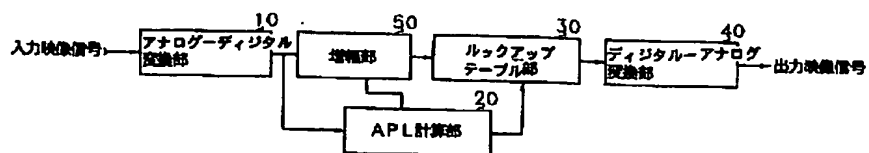


【図5】

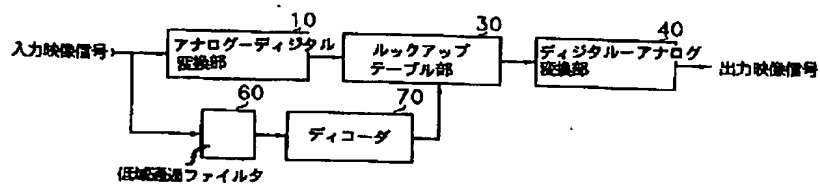




【図6】



【図8】



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**CLAIMS**


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**[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] A gradation compensator characterized by providing the following A histogram memory which memorizes a histogram of an image luminance signal A histogram arithmetic circuit which considers an output signal of this histogram memory as an input, and extracts the feature of a histogram from this data A limiter and an adder circuit which is connected to an outgoing end of this histogram arithmetic circuit, and processes data of the above-mentioned histogram memory An accumulation control register circuit and a normalization control register circuit which were connected to an outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram arithmetic circuit, respectively, A histogram accumulation circuit which inputs an output signal of the above-mentioned histogram memory, and an output signal of an accumulation control register circuit, and carries out accumulation of the processed data of the above-mentioned histogram memory, An accumulation histogram memory which memorizes a result which carried out accumulation, and a look-up table arithmetic circuit which inputs an output signal of this accumulation histogram memory, and an output signal of a normalization control register circuit, and normalizes data of an accumulation histogram memory, Look-up table memory which memorizes this result of an operation, and a buffer in which it connects with an outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory, and histogram data in front of 1 vertical-scanning period is stored, The constant twice circuit connected to an outgoing end of this buffer, an adder which adds output data of the above-mentioned histogram memory, and output data of a constant twice circuit, and inputs this addition result into a histogram memory, and a timing-control circuit which controls each above-mentioned circuit

[Claim 2] A gradation compensator characterized by providing the following A histogram memory which memorizes a histogram of an image luminance signal A histogram arithmetic circuit which considers an output signal of this histogram memory as an input, and extracts the feature of a histogram from this data A limiter and an adder circuit which is connected to an outgoing end of this histogram arithmetic circuit, and processes data of the above-mentioned histogram memory An accumulation control register circuit and a normalization control register circuit which were connected to an outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram arithmetic circuit, respectively, A histogram accumulation circuit which inputs an output signal of the above-mentioned histogram memory, and an output signal of an accumulation control register circuit, and carries out accumulation of the processed data of the above-mentioned histogram memory, An accumulation histogram memory which memorizes a result which carried out accumulation, and a look-up table arithmetic circuit which considers an output signal of this accumulation histogram memory, and an output signal of a normalization control register circuit as an input, and normalizes data of an accumulation histogram memory, Look-up table memory which memorizes this result of an operation, and a buffer in which it connects with an outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory, and histogram data in front of 1 vertical-scanning period is stored, A circuit which is connected to an outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory, and detects change of an image scene, The constant twice circuit where an output signal of the above-mentioned buffer is considered as an input, and a value of a coefficient changes with the output signals of the above-mentioned image scene change detector, An adder which adds output data of the above-

mentioned histogram memory, and output data of a constant twice circuit, and inputs this addition result into a histogram memory, and a timing-control circuit

[Claim 3] A gradation compensator characterized by providing the following A histogram memory which memorizes a histogram of an image luminance signal A histogram arithmetic circuit which considers an output signal of this histogram memory as an input, and extracts the feature of a histogram from this data A limiter and an adder circuit which is connected to an outgoing end of this histogram arithmetic circuit, and processes data of the above-mentioned histogram memory An accumulation control register circuit and a normalization control register circuit which were connected to an outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram arithmetic circuit, respectively, A histogram accumulation circuit which considers an output signal of the above-mentioned histogram memory, and an output signal of an accumulation control register circuit as an input, and carries out accumulation of the processed data of the above-mentioned histogram memory, An accumulation histogram memory which memorizes a result which carried out accumulation, and a look-up table arithmetic circuit which considers an output signal of this accumulation histogram memory, and an output signal of a normalization control register circuit as an input, and normalizes data of an accumulation histogram memory, An adder adding output data of this look-up table arithmetic circuit, and output data of the following constant twice circuit, Look-up table memory which memorizes output data of this adder, a buffer in which data in front of 1 vertical-scanning period of this look-up table memory is stored, said constant twice circuit which is connected to an outgoing end of this buffer and outputs the result of an operation to the above-mentioned adder, and a timing-control circuit...

[Claim 4] A gradation compensator characterized by providing the following A histogram memory which memorizes a histogram of an image luminance signal A histogram arithmetic circuit which considers an output signal of this histogram memory as an input, and extracts the feature of a histogram from this data A limiter and an adder circuit which is connected to an outgoing end of this histogram arithmetic circuit, and processes data of the above-mentioned histogram memory An accumulation control register circuit and a normalization control register circuit which were connected to an outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram arithmetic circuit, respectively, A histogram accumulation circuit which considers a signal as an input and carries out accumulation of the processed data of the above-mentioned histogram memory to an output signal of the above-mentioned histogram memory, and an output of an accumulation histogram register circuit, An accumulation histogram memory which memorizes a result which carried out accumulation, and a look-up table arithmetic circuit which considers an output signal of this accumulation histogram memory, and an output signal of a normalization control register circuit as an input, and normalizes data of an accumulation histogram memory, An adder adding output data of this look-up table arithmetic circuit, and output data of a constant twice circuit, Look-up table memory which memorizes output data of this adder, A buffer in which data in front of 1 vertical-scanning period of this look-up table is stored, The above-mentioned constant twice circuit which is connected to an outgoing end of this buffer and outputs the result of an operation to the above-mentioned adder, a circuit which detects change of an image scene which is connected to an outgoing end of the above-mentioned look-up table arithmetic circuit, and controls said coefficient of a constant twice circuit, and a timing-control circuit

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[Translation done.]

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the gradation compensator used when amending the gradation of a video signal of a television receiver, a video tape recorder, etc.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, by letting a video signal pass to nonlinear amplifier, in order to show an image more vividly with enlargement of a color-television receiving set, and high-definition-izing, a gradation compensator amends the gradation of a video signal, and importance has been attached to it in order to expand the dynamic range of the image on CRT.

[0003] Below, the conventional gradation compensator is explained. Drawing 5 shows the block diagram of the conventional gradation compensator. In drawing 5, 1 is an A-D converter which changes an input luminance signal into digital value. 2 is a histogram memory which takes the luminance distribution of an input luminance signal, and an intensity level is made for frequency to go into the data to the address of memory generally. 3 is a histogram arithmetic circuit, it computes average [ of an input luminance signal ], mode value, minimum value, maximum, deflection coefficient, sober product, and black area etc. from the data of a histogram memory 2, calculates each control value, such as limiter level, an aggregate value, an accumulation start intensity level, an accumulation stop intensity level, and the maximum intensity level, by the result, and outputs it to a limiter and an adder circuit 5, the accumulation control register circuit 6, and the normalization control register circuit 7. A limit is added or above-mentioned limiter and adder circuit 5 perform an add operation so that it may not become with the data transmitted from the histogram arithmetic circuit 3 more than level with the data of a histogram. Data processing is finished while the address is generally accessed once. In case the above-mentioned accumulation control register circuit 6 asks for an accumulation histogram, the intensity level which begins the accumulation, and the intensity level which stops accumulation are given to it from the histogram arithmetic circuit 3, and it controls the histogram accumulation circuit 8. The above-mentioned histogram accumulation circuit 8 accumulates the processed data of a histogram memory 2 with the control signal of the accumulation control register circuit 6. 9 is an accumulation histogram memory and memorizes the accumulation result of the histogram accumulation circuit 8. An intensity level is made for frequency to go into the data to the address of memory generally. In case the above-mentioned normalization control register circuit 7 normalizes the data of an accumulation histogram and creates a look-up table, the maximum intensity level of the output luminance signal after the normalization is given to it from the histogram arithmetic circuit 3, and it controls a normalization coefficient according to the value. 10 is a look-up table arithmetic circuit, and normalizes the data of the accumulation histogram memory 9 based on the output signal of the normalization control register circuit 7. 11 is look-up table memory and memorizes the data normalized in the look-up table arithmetic circuit 10. An input intensity level is gone into the address of memory, and an amendment output intensity level is made to go into the data generally. 12 is a timing-control circuit and performs sequence of each operation, control of each memory, etc. 13 is a DA converter and changes into an analog value

the output luminance signal of the digital value amended by the look-up table.

[0004] About the gradation amendment circuit constituted as mentioned above, the actuation is explained below. The wave of each part of operation is illustrated to drawing 6.

[0005] First, the input luminance signal a is inputted into A-D converter 1, and it changes into digital value, and outputs as a conversion input luminance signal b. A histogram memory 2 makes the address this conversion input luminance signal b, and processes data in a limiter and an adder circuit 5.

Histogram distribution of the input luminance signal a can be taken by performing this actuation during the 1 vertical scanning. This is shown in drawing 6 (a).

[0006] Next, the histogram arithmetic circuit 3 reads the data of a histogram memory 2 containing this histogram distribution, and average [ of an input luminance signal ], mode value, minimum value, maximum, deflection coefficient, sober product, and black area etc. is calculated. And each control value, such as limiter level, an aggregate value, a start intensity level of accumulation count and a stop intensity level, and the maximum intensity level after normalization, is calculated from these count results, and these data is transmitted to a limiter and an adder circuit 5, the accumulation control register circuit 6, and the normalization control register circuit 7.

[0007] Next, a limiter and an adder circuit 5 read data from a histogram memory 2, calculates a limiter ( drawing 6 (b)), addition, etc. based on each data transmitted from the histogram arithmetic circuit 3 to each data, and outputs the result (amendment histogram data c) to the histogram accumulation circuit 8 ( drawing 6 (c)). Here, when an aggregate value is fixed, it becomes close to histogram flattening processing, so that it becomes [ an accumulation curve ] close to a straight line and is so small that the value is large ( drawing 6 (c), drawing 6 (d)).

[0008] And with the accumulation start intensity level and accumulation stop intensity level which are given from the accumulation control register circuit 6, the histogram accumulation circuit 8 calculates the accumulation histogram data f of the amendment histogram data c about within the limits of it, and memorizes this result to the accumulation histogram memory 9.

[0009] Next, the look-up table arithmetic circuit 10 reads data from the accumulation histogram memory 9, it asks for a normalization coefficient so that it may be set to maximum output intensity-level h to which the maximum of that accumulation histogram data g is given from the normalization control register circuit 7, it calculates to all the accumulation histogram data g by this coefficient, and, as a result, memorizes i in the look-up table memory 11. At this time, actuation like automatic contrast control (ACL) and automatic bright control (ABL) can be performed by controlling maximum output intensity-level h. This actuation is shown in drawing 6 (e).

[0010] Next, the look-up table memory 11 reads that data by making the conversion input luminance signal b into the address, and outputs this data as an amendment output luminance signal j ( drawing 6 (f) is the histogram of the amendment output luminance signal j.). And DA converter 13 changes and outputs this amendment output luminance signal j to analog signal k.

[0011] The timing-control circuit 12 controls actuation of each circuit so that actuation of each part is performed to timing which was described above. (For example, refer to Japanese Patent Application No. No. 265393 [ one to ] concerning application of the same applicant "a gradation compensator")

[0012]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, with the above-mentioned conventional configuration, since each control signal computed in a histogram arithmetic circuit was the instantaneous value computed from histogram distribution of 1 vertical-scanning period, it had the trouble that the output luminance signal which these values were changed sharply, consequently was amended by the noise included in a video signal vibrated.

[0013] This invention does not solve the above-mentioned conventional trouble, and while offering the gradation compensator which performs smooth amendment to which an amendment output luminance signal does not vibrate, it follows in footsteps of change of an image scene, and it aims at offering a gradation compensator which is not in an output response.

[0014]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain this purpose a gradation compensator of this

invention A histogram memory and a histogram arithmetic circuit connected to an outgoing end of this histogram memory, A limiter, an adder circuit, an accumulation control register circuit, and a normalization control register circuit which were connected to an outgoing end of this histogram arithmetic circuit, respectively, A histogram accumulation circuit where an outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory and an outgoing end of an accumulation control register circuit were connected, An accumulation histogram memory connected to an outgoing end of this histogram accumulation circuit, A look-up table arithmetic circuit where an outgoing end of this accumulation histogram memory and an outgoing end of a normalization control register circuit were connected, Look-up table memory which memorizes this result of an operation, and a buffer connected to an outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory, The constant twice circuit connected to an outgoing end of this buffer, an output signal of the above-mentioned histogram memory, and an output signal of a constant twice circuit are inputted, and it consists of an adder by which an outgoing end was connected to an input edge of a histogram memory, and a timing-control circuit.

[0015] Moreover, a histogram arithmetic circuit where a gradation compensator of this invention was connected to an outgoing end of a histogram memory and this histogram memory, A limiter, an adder circuit, an accumulation control register circuit, and a normalization control register circuit which were connected to an outgoing end of this histogram arithmetic circuit, respectively, A histogram accumulation circuit where an outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory and an outgoing end of an accumulation control register circuit were connected, An accumulation histogram memory connected to an outgoing end of this histogram accumulation circuit, A look-up table arithmetic circuit where an outgoing end of this accumulation histogram memory and an outgoing end of a normalization control register circuit were connected, Look-up table memory which memorizes the result of an operation not coming, and a buffer connected to an outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory, respectively and an image scene change detector, The constant twice circuit where an outgoing end of the above-mentioned buffer was connected to an input edge, and an outgoing end of an image scene change detector was connected to a coefficient control edge, An output signal of the above-mentioned histogram memory and an output signal of a constant twice circuit are inputted, and an outgoing end consists of an adder connected to an input edge of a histogram memory, and a timing-control circuit.

[0016] Moreover, a histogram arithmetic circuit where a gradation compensator of this invention was connected to an outgoing end of a histogram memory and this histogram memory, A limiter, an adder circuit, an accumulation control register circuit, and a normalization control register circuit which were connected to an outgoing end of this histogram arithmetic circuit, respectively, A histogram accumulation circuit where an outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory and an outgoing end of an accumulation control register circuit were connected, An accumulation histogram memory connected to an outgoing end of this histogram accumulation circuit, A look-up table arithmetic circuit where an outgoing end of this accumulation histogram memory and an outgoing end of a normalization control register circuit were connected, An adder which considers an output signal of this look-up table arithmetic circuit, and an output signal of a constant twice circuit as an input, It consists of look-up table memory connected to an outgoing end of this adder, a buffer in which an output of this look-up table memory is stored, a constant twice circuit connected to an outgoing end of this buffer, and an input edge of the above-mentioned adder, and a timing-control circuit.

[0017] Moreover, a histogram arithmetic circuit where a gradation compensator of this invention was connected to an outgoing end of a histogram memory and this histogram memory, A limiter, an adder circuit, an accumulation control register circuit, and a normalization control register circuit which were connected to an outgoing end of this histogram arithmetic circuit, respectively, A histogram accumulation circuit where an outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory and an outgoing end of an accumulation control register circuit were connected, An accumulation histogram memory connected to an outgoing end of this histogram accumulation circuit, A look-up table arithmetic circuit where an outgoing end of this accumulation histogram memory and an outgoing end of a normalization control register circuit were connected, An adder which takes the sum of an output signal of this look-up

table arithmetic circuit, and an output signal of a constant twice circuit, Look-up table memory which considers an output signal of this adder as an input, A buffer in which an output of this look-up table memory is stored, and the constant twice circuit connected to an outgoing end of this buffer, and an input edge of an adder, It consists of an image scene change detector where it connected with an outgoing end of the above-mentioned look-up table arithmetic circuit, and the outgoing end was connected to a coefficient control edge of a constant twice circuit, and a timing-control circuit.

[0018]

[Function] By these configurations, by letting the data of histogram distribution used in order to create a look-up table pass in a recursive filter circuit, fluctuation of each control signal by the noise which the time constant of change of histogram distribution becomes large, and is included in the video signal inputted can be suppressed, consequently vibration of an amendment output luminance signal can be stopped.

[0019] Moreover, even if each control signal is incorrect-detected and a look-up table vibrates greatly by a noise etc. by letting the data of a look-up table pass in a recursive filter circuit, smooth amendment can be performed with a feedback staff's time constant, without an amendment output luminance signal vibrating.

[0020] Furthermore, by detecting change of an image scene and changing the coefficient of the constant twice circuit which constitutes a recursive filter circuit according to the rate of the change, when for example, an image scene changes rapidly, the delay of an output response can be abolished by setting the coefficient to 0.

[0021]

[Example] (Example 1) One example of this invention is explained hereafter, referring to a drawing.

[0022] In drawing 1, a histogram memory and 3 are histogram arithmetic circuits, and an A-D converter and 2 of 1 are the same as that of the conventional example. 21 is a buffer and stores the histogram data extracted before 1 vertical-scanning period. 22 is a constant twice circuit and carries out the multiplication of the constant in the input signal supplied from a buffer 21. 23 is an adder and performs addition with the output signal of the constant twice circuit 22, and the output signal of a histogram memory 2. The addition output signal is inputted into the histogram memory 2. Other circuitry is the same as that of drawing 5.

[0023] The actuation is explained about the gradation compensator constituted as mentioned above. First, before beginning 1 vertical-scanning period sample newly, the data already memorized by the histogram memory 2 is transmitted to a buffer 21, and the interior of a histogram memory 2 is cleared. Then, it newly samples. After the sampling of 1 vertical-scanning period is completed, the data of a histogram memory 2 is read one by one. And the data of the output-data r and the intensity level corresponding to this is read from a buffer 21, and the data s which carried out the multiplication of the coefficient which is the constant twice circuit 22 is added with an adder 23. The addition result t is written in a histogram memory 2, and histogram distribution is updated. Henceforth, each control signal is computed based on this updated histogram distribution in the histogram arithmetic circuit 3, it asks for an accumulation histogram, and a look-up table is created.

[0024] According to this example, fluctuation of the histogram distribution by the noise included in an input signal can be controlled a buffer 21, the constant twice circuit 22, and by forming an adder 23 as mentioned above.

[0025] (Example 2) Next, it explains, referring to a drawing about the 2nd example of this invention.

[0026] In drawing 2, as for a buffer and 22, a constant twice circuit and 23 are adders, and a histogram memory and 21 of 2 are the same as that of the configuration of drawing 1. Differing from the configuration of drawing 1 is the point of having formed the image scene change detector 24, having connected the input edge to the outgoing end of a histogram memory 2, and having connected the outgoing end of the image scene change detector 24 to the coefficient control edge of the constant twice circuit 22.

[0027] The actuation is explained about the gradation compensator constituted as mentioned above. Fundamental actuation is the same as that of an example 1. Differing from an example 1 compares the

minimum value of the present histogram first memorized by the minimum value and the histogram memory 2 of a histogram before accumulating in a buffer 21 in the image scene change detector 24, and it changes the coefficient of the constant twice circuit 22 according to the magnitude of the difference. For example, when the difference is large (i.e., when an image scene changes suddenly), a coefficient is set to 0, and it calculates based on the momentary histogram distribution memorized by the histogram memory 2.

[0028] According to this configuration, it can amend a buffer 21, the constant twice circuit 22, an adder 23, and by forming the image scene change detector 24, without the response of the final output being overdue by changing the coefficient of a feedback system, when an image scene changes suddenly.

[0029] In addition, in the image scene change detector 24, although detection of change of an image scene was performed from the minimum value of a histogram, it can carry out from maximum, the average, etc.

[0030] (Example 3) Next, it explains, referring to a drawing about the 3rd example of this invention.

[0031] In drawing 3, 10 is a look-up table arithmetic circuit, 11 is look-up table memory, and it is the same as that of the conventional example. 34 is a buffer and stores the data of the look-up table memory 11 in front of 1 vertical-scanning period. 31 carries out the multiplication of the constant in the input signal supplied from a buffer 34 in a constant twice circuit. 32 is an adder and adds the output signal of the look-up table arithmetic circuit 10, and the output signal of the constant twice circuit 31. He is trying to supply the output signal of the adder to the look-up table memory 11. Other configurations are the same as that of drawing 5.

[0032] The actuation is explained about the gradation compensator constituted as mentioned above. In case renewal of sequential of the contents of the look-up table memory 11 is carried out, the data of the look-up table memory 11 in front of 1 vertical-scanning period already stored is first transmitted to a buffer 34, and the interior of the look-up table memory 11 is cleared. Next, translation data  $u$  computed in the look-up table arithmetic circuit 10 is read one by one, and the data of the intensity level corresponding to this is read from a buffer 34. The multiplication of the constant value which is the constant twice circuit 31 is carried out, and output-data  $t$  of a buffer 34 is added with translation data  $u$ , and, as a result, writes  $w$  in the look-up table memory 11.

[0033] According to this configuration, the constant twice circuit 31 and an adder 32 constitute a recursive filter circuit, and vibration of a look-up table can be controlled with the time constant.

[0034] (Example 4) Next, it explains, referring to a drawing about the 4th example of this invention.

[0035] In drawing 4, as for a buffer and 31, look-up table memory and 34 are [ a constant twice circuit and 32 ] adders, and a look-up table arithmetic circuit and 11 of 10 are the same as that of the configuration of drawing 3. Differing from the configuration of drawing 3 is the point of having formed the image scene change detector 33, having connected the input edge to the outgoing end of the look-up table arithmetic circuit 10, and having connected the outgoing end of the image scene change detector 33 to the coefficient control edge of the constant twice circuit 31.

[0036] The actuation is explained about the gradation compensator constituted as mentioned above. Fundamental actuation is the same as that of an example 3. Differing from an example 3 compares with the corresponding maximum of the difference of an intensity level the maximum of the difference which subtracted the intensity level which corresponds first from the look-up table data computed from the histogram in front of 1 vertical-scanning period in the image scene change detector 33, and the look-up table data computed from the current histogram, and it changes the coefficient of the constant twice circuit 31 according to the magnitude of the difference. For example, when the difference is large (i.e., when an image scene changes suddenly), a coefficient is set to 0 and the instantaneous value  $u$  of the look-up table computed now is written in the look-up table memory 11.

[0037] According to this configuration, a buffer 34, the constant twice circuit 31, an adder 32, and by forming the image scene change detector 33, the coefficient of the constant twice circuit 31 is made small at the time of sudden change of an image scene, and it can amend, without the response of the final output being overdue by writing momentary detection data in a look-up table.

[0038] In addition, in the image scene change detector 33, although detection of change of an image



scene was performed from the maximum of the difference of the data of a look-up table, it can also carry out from the inclination of a conversion curve, a turnoff point, etc.

[0039]

[Effect of the Invention] The histogram arithmetic circuit where this invention was connected to the outgoing end of a histogram memory and this histogram memory as mentioned above, The limiter, the adder circuit, accumulation control register circuit, and normalization control register circuit which were connected to the outgoing end of this histogram arithmetic circuit, respectively, The outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory, and the histogram accumulation circuit where outgoing end drawing connection of the accumulation control register circuit was made, The accumulation histogram memory connected to the outgoing end of this histogram accumulation circuit, The look-up table arithmetic circuit where the outgoing end of this accumulation histogram memory and the outgoing end of a normalization control register circuit were connected, The look-up table memory which memorizes this result of an operation, and the buffer connected to the outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory, By adding the constant twice circuit connected to the outgoing end of this buffer, output signal of the above-mentioned histogram memory, and the output signal of a constant twice circuit, and preparing the adder which supplies that addition result to a histogram memory, and a timing-control circuit Fluctuation of the histogram distribution by the noise included in a video signal can be controlled, and the outstanding gradation compensator with which the amended output signal does not vibrate can be realized.

[0040] Furthermore, a histogram memory and the histogram arithmetic circuit connected to the outgoing end of this histogram memory, The limiter, the adder circuit, accumulation control register circuit, and normalization control register circuit which were connected to the outgoing end of this histogram arithmetic circuit, respectively, The histogram accumulation circuit where the outgoing end of an accumulation control register circuit was connected to the outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory, The accumulation histogram memory connected to the outgoing end of this histogram accumulation circuit, The look-up table arithmetic circuit where the outgoing end of this accumulation histogram memory and the outgoing end of a normalization control register circuit were connected, The look-up table memory which memorizes this result of an operation, and the buffer connected to the outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory, respectively and an image scene change detector, The constant twice circuit where the output value of the above-mentioned buffer was connected to the input value, and the outgoing end of an image scene change detector was connected to the coefficient control edge, By adding the output signal of the above-mentioned histogram memory, and the output signal of a constant twice circuit, and preparing the adder which supplies the addition output as an input of a histogram memory, and a timing-control circuit According to change of an image scene, the delay of an output response can be abolished by changing the coefficient of a feedback system, and the outstanding gradation compensator which can perform gradation amendment which followed in footsteps of change of an image scene can be realized.

[0041] Moreover, a histogram memory and the histogram arithmetic circuit connected to the outgoing end of this histogram memory, The limiter, the adder circuit, accumulation control register circuit, and normalization control register circuit which were connected to the outgoing end of this histogram arithmetic circuit, respectively, The histogram accumulation circuit where the outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory and the outgoing end of an accumulation control register circuit were connected, The accumulation histogram memory connected to the outgoing end of this histogram accumulation circuit, The look-up table arithmetic circuit where the outgoing end of this accumulation histogram memory and the outgoing end of a normalization control register circuit were connected, The adder adding the output signal of this look-up table arithmetic circuit, and the output signal of a constant twice circuit, The look-up table memory connected to the outgoing end of this adder, and the buffer connected to the outgoing end of this look-up table memory, By preparing the constant twice circuit connected between the outgoing end of this buffer, and the input edge of an adder, and a timing-control circuit The fluctuation of the last look-up table which the look-up table by incorrect detection of each control signal flusters, and is written in memory as \*\*\*\* can be controlled, and the outstanding

gradation compensator which performs smooth gradation amendment can be realized.

[0042] Furthermore, a histogram memory and the histogram arithmetic circuit connected to the outgoing end of this histogram memory, The limiter, the adder circuit, accumulation control register circuit, and normalization control register circuit which were connected to the outgoing end of this histogram arithmetic circuit, respectively, The histogram accumulation circuit where the outgoing end of the above-mentioned histogram memory and the outgoing end of an accumulation control register circuit were connected, The accumulation histogram memory connected to the outgoing end of this histogram accumulation circuit, The look-up table arithmetic circuit where the outgoing end of this accumulation histogram memory and the outgoing end of a normalization control register circuit were connected, The adder adding the output signal of this look-up table arithmetic circuit, and the output signal of a constant twice circuit, The look-up table memory connected to the outgoing end of this adder, and the buffer connected to the outgoing end of this look-up table memory, By preparing the constant twice circuit where the outgoing end of this buffer was connected between the input edges of an adder, and the image scene change detector connected between the outgoing end of the above-mentioned look-up table arithmetic circuit, and the coefficient control edge of a constant twice circuit According to change of an image scene, the outstanding gradation compensator which can perform high-speed gradation amendment which is not in an output response is realizable by changing the coefficient of a recursive filter circuit.

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[Translation done.]

**\* NOTICES \***

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The block diagram of the gradation compensator in the 1st example of this invention

[Drawing 2] The block diagram of the gradation compensator in the 2nd example of this invention

[Drawing 3] The block diagram of the gradation compensator in the 3rd example of this invention

[Drawing 4] The block diagram of the gradation compensator in the 4th example of this invention

[Drawing 5] The block diagram of the conventional gradation compensator

[Drawing 6] The wave form chart explaining actuation of the conventional gradation compensator

[Description of Notations]

21 34 Buffer

22 Constant Twice Circuit

23 Adder

24 Image Scene Change Detector

31 Constant Twice Circuit

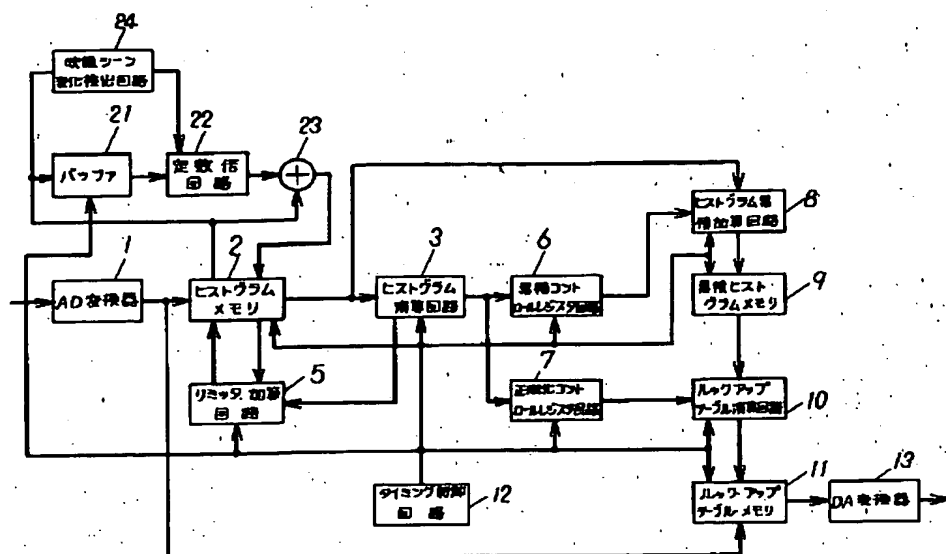
32 Adder

33 Image Scene Change Detector

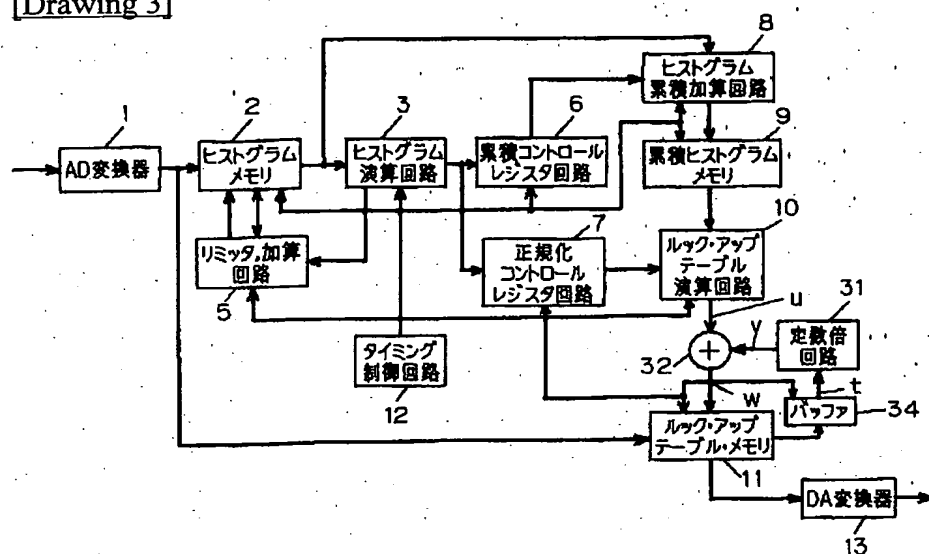
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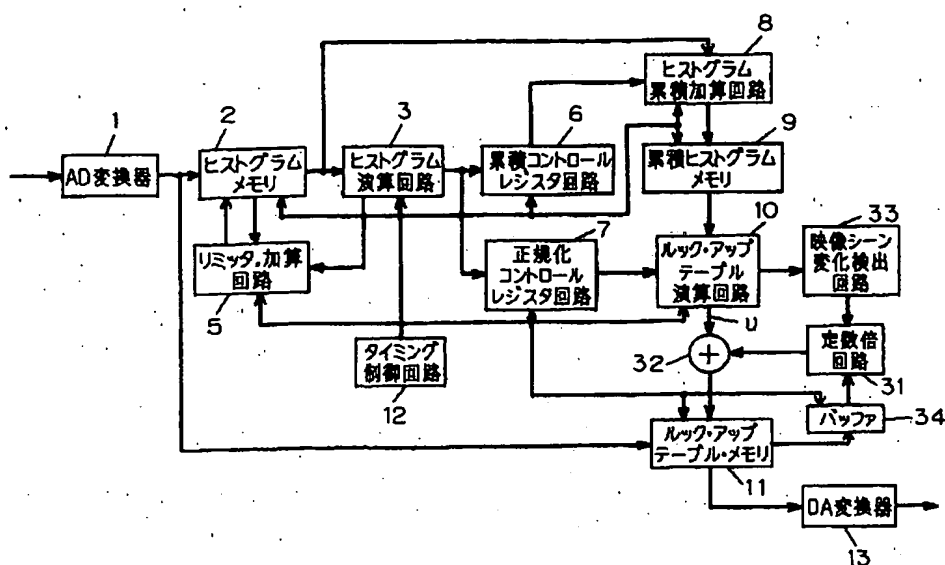




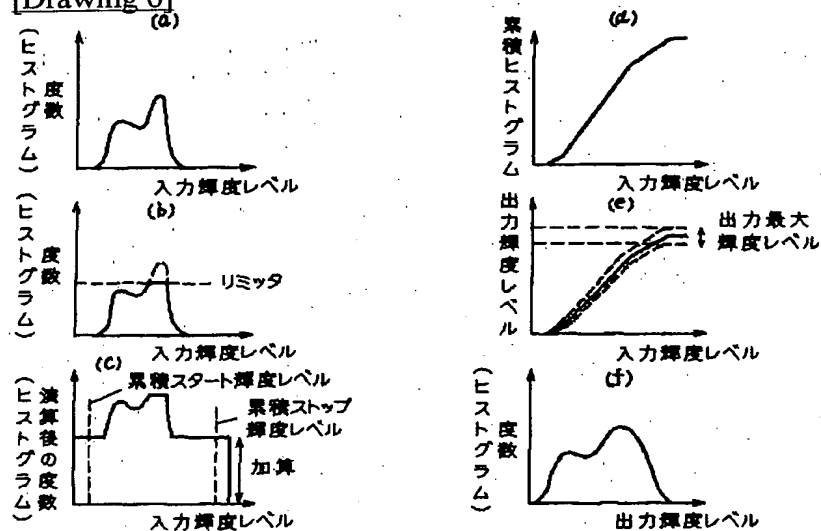
[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 6]



[Translation done.]